supplies of Essential Commodities Act etc. by the State/UT Governments.

steel by Rs. 230 crores. The increase in prices with effect from 20.10.96 will have

Statement

Trend in the Wholesale Price Indices (WPI) of selected essential commodities 1994—96

Commodity	Percentage Variation		
	19.11.94	18.11.9	16.11.96
	25.3.94	25.3.95	30.3.96
Rice	8.6	7.2	10.4
Wheat	-0.2	-3.7	20.6
Gram	17.8	-22.0	31.1
Arhar	0.1	40.0	2.6
Onions	47.9	152.7	13.4
Tea	23.5	67.7	11.0
Sugar	-4.4	3.8	1.6
Groundnut Oil	11.1	1.4	1.9
Mustard Oil	16.7	5.0	-0.9
Vanaspati	9.3	-4.8	1.3
Salt	3.6	93.1	6.0

Impact of coal price increasse on SAIL

1802. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the likely impact of the two latest increases in the prices of coal by the Coal India Limited, on the cost of production in SAIL plants and consequently on the prices of steel;

(b) in what manner such cost increases are sought to be neutralised, partially or fully;

(c) in what manner the relative disadvantage of SAIL plants vis-a-vis TISCO and VSP, arising out of such price increases of domestic coal, is sought to be overcome; and

(d) the future strategy of SAIL to meet its coking coal requirements of appropriate quality?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) For SAIL, the increase in indigenous coking coal price with effect from 1.4.96 will increase the cost of production of have an adverse impact of Rs. 180 crores on cost of production on annualised basis.

(b) and (c) In an effort to compensate input cost increases on account of coal price increase and other input cost escalations, SAIL has taken various measures viz. higher production/better product-mix, improved techno-economics i.e. reduction in coke rate, energy consumption, BF productivity and strict control and monitoring of operating cost, etc.

(d) In addition to development of captive mines, efforts are made to off-set the high ash of indigenous coking coal by using low ash superior quality imported coking coal. The coal companies are regularly apprised about the poor quality of indigenous coal. There is also corjstent interaction between SAIL & CIL on issues related to quality.

Loses by SAIL due to dubious dealt

1803. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL lost some Rs. 600 crores in dubious deals as reported in The Pioneer dated 19th September, 1996;

(b) whether certain parties were favoured for extraneous reasons; and

(c) whether these parties sold Indian steel at well below world prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of wheat and rice by the exporters from FCI In Maharashtra

1804. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by FCI for purchase of wheat and rice from the exporters from Maharashtra for export sales under open market sales scheme during 1995-96 and till date with details thereof;

(b) number of exporters who got releases of wheat and rice from FCI during the said period;

(c) whether some applications were also rejected;

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to continue the, exports of wheat and rice from trie country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) 16 applications for purchase of wheat and 9 applications for purchase of rice were received alongwith the requisite amount of Earnest Money Deposit by the FCI for sale of wheat and rice under its Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) for export during 1995-96 from exporte'r* having their office or establishment located in Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Applicants, after fulfilment of the prescribed terms and conditions by them, were allotted quantities {or the purpose of export depending upon availability of rail rakes, time schedule for export etc. 5 out of the 16 applicants for purchase of wheat and all the 9 applicants for purchase of rice were allotted wheat and rice. The quantity of wheat allotted during 1995-% and 1996-97 was 0.82 lakh tonnes and 0.35 lakh tonnes respectively. Since the procurement of wheat for the Central Pool during 1996-97 rabi marketing season has been less by about 4 million tonnes compared with the procurement in the previous year, a quantity of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat against the carryover commitment made during 1995-% only was authorised for export/sale for the purpose of export from Central Pool during 1996-97 and therefore, all the applicants could not be allotted wheat for the purpose of export.

(e) As per the current EXIM Policy, while export of both basmati and non-basmati rice is allowed freely without any quantitative or Minimum Export Price (MEP) restrictions, export of wheat is allowed subject to export ceilings released from time to time.

However, while considering export of foodgrains from the Central Pool various factors such as production, internal availability, price trend, crop prospects, stock position and requirement of the Public Distribution System and other Welfare Schemes etc., have to be taken into account.